

First Amendment Memory Test

1. What are the five rights guaranteed by the First Amendment?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

2. Limits on these rights depend on _____ you say, _____ says it, and _____ and _____ you say it.

3. What do you call the body of judicial decisions that help define what the constitution means in practice?

4. Name one previous period in U.S. history when the government has restricted First Amendment freedoms?

5. The Patriot Act seeks to balance the values of liberty and _____. It makes providing _____ support to a _____ organization a crime.

6. In *Schenk v. U.S.* (1919), the conviction of an individual for passing out leaflets encouraging people not to register for the draft was upheld. The rationale was that these leaflets posed a _____ to the country.

7. In *Brandenburg v. Ohio* (1969), the conviction of a KKK leader was overturned because the court felt that his speech did not incite _____.

8. In general, laws the government passes to restrict First Amendment rights must pass the "strict scrutiny test." Name the three parts of this test:

- a.
- b.
- c.

9. In *Holder v. Humanitarian Law Project* (2010), the court ruled that political speech can be a crime if it comes at the _____ of a terrorist organization.

10. The referendum on Scottish Independence is similar to what constitutional debate in our country?

11. How do you distinguish between “freedom fighters” and “terrorists”?

12. We are using three strategies right now to learn the ins and outs of the First Amendment. What are the three windows that provide perspective into how the First Amendment works?